

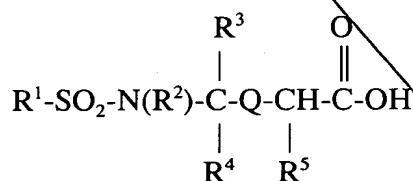
Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 14, and replace it with the following paragraph:

a²

--VLA-4 (also referred to as $\alpha_4\beta_1$ integrin and CD49d/CD29), first identified by Hemler and Takada¹, is a member of the β_1 integrin family of cell surface receptors, each of which comprises two subunits, an α chain and a β chain. VLA-4 contains an α_4 chain and a β_1 chain. There are at least nine β_1 integrins, all sharing the same β_1 chain and each having a distinct α chain. These nine receptors all bind a different complement of the various cell matrix molecules, such as fibronectin, laminin, and collagen. VLA-4, for example, binds to fibronectin. VLA-4 also binds non-matrix molecules that are expressed by endothelial and other cells. These non-matrix molecules include VCAM-1, which is expressed on cytokine-activated human umbilical vein endothelial cells in culture. Distinct epitopes of VLA-4 are responsible for the fibronectin and VCAM-1 binding activities and each activity has been shown to be inhibited independently.²--

In the Claims:

- a³
R¹
B¹
1. (Amended) A compound of formula I:



where

R¹ is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, substituted heterocyclic, heteroaryl and substituted heteroaryl;

R² and R³ together with the nitrogen atom bound to R² and the carbon atom bound to R³ form a heterocyclic or a substituted heterocyclic group;